

The Maryville Times.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

MARYVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Chronic Pessimism.

There is a class of people who occupy the whole of fair weather periods in prophesying storms. When there is nothing really serious to alarm anybody, the chronic pessimists give us scarecrows of their own creation, says Gunton's Magazine. Whenever the country is enjoying a period of business prosperity they are sure to be heard laying down the law of the periodicity of panics and predicting one of unusual severity within a year or two. If crops are good for two or three consecutive seasons, lest we should become overconfident, somebody prepares an elaborate magazine article proving that the world's wheat-producing capacity has been reached, and that from now on population is going to outrun the means of subsistence, until we shall have to look to wars and pestilences for relief, and Malthus will be vindicated. When this idea is exploded or its repetition becomes too monotonous for anybody to read the habitual alarmist takes the reverse tack and proves by statistics of decreasing birth rates in this or that country that the race is degenerating and will become extinct at no very distant period. Finally, if nothing else sufficiently gloomy suggests itself, they figure out the rate at which the earth is cooling, and how soon we shall all be frozen up, or proceed to unfold some mathematical calculation to the effect that in a hundred years or two this planet will be hit by a comet and broken into fragments.

In the popular belief of the English people their revered sovereign keeps a firm hand on the reigns of government even in such a crisis as this. The people like to believe this, says a foreign exchange, and the crown ministers like to encourage them in the belief. But as a matter of fact, although there is a vast amount of telegraphing from the war office to the lords and gentlemen who surround her majesty every hour of the 24, very little of it ever reaches her. Her falling sight and her advanced years will not permit it. Every bit of bad news that will cause her sorrow or irritation is sugar-coated. Only about the fate of her own grandson, who has gone to the front, and about the fortunes of sons and husbands of ladies of her court does she make persistent inquiries. Of the excitement of the war in the street and the turmoil all over her tight little island about British reverses and suppression of news the queen knows absolutely nothing.

Alexander the Great gave away so much spoil that one general asked him what was left for himself. "My hopes," was the prompt reply. In his last annual report, the president of Harvard cites the like generosity of a modern Alexander. In the last 25 years, Dr. Alexander Agassiz has expended from his private purse three-quarters of a million dollars on the museum of comparative zoology, without making any communication on the subject to the president. Thus are the hopes of one of America's greatest scientists being realized through his son.

A glance over the telegraphic correspondence from the Philippines and South Africa any morning impresses the reader with the modern facilities for gathering the news of the current day. Admiral Nelson once wrote: "The actions of all officers, however brilliant, are wonderfully obscured by serving at a distance; for the captain of a privateer makes more noise, taken in the channel, than a frigate or even a ship of the line afar off." Not so in these times. The news of the forenoon at Manila is served up at the American breakfast table.

It has been for years a general supposition that a person whose neck was broken met instantaneous death. That such an idea is entirely erroneous is shown by the fact that DeKalb county, Ill., has two people living in their midst that enjoy good health and years go had their necks broken. D. W. Garrison, of Sycamore, and Squire Ward, of Elva, now enjoy good health, and several years ago were laid up with broken necks.

A recent incident illustrated strikingly the volume of commerce which is borne on the great lakes. A steamer which was sunk by a collision in the narrowest part of the passage through the Sault Sainte Marie canal, created a blockade for several days. By the time that the obstruction was removed a fleet of ships had gathered which, extended in single file, with proper spacings, made a procession 40 miles long.

An Ohio man, by paying \$75, has secured a perpetual subscription to a leading magazine. This sum would pay for only 13 years, but it is to be noticed that four per cent. of it is three dollars, which is the annual subscription price of the publication. The subscription is assignable to the subscriber's heirs.

Of the 140 cities in the United States having a population of 30,000 or over, all save 41 own and operate the municipal water supply. Only four have municipal gas works—Duluth, Richmond, Wheeling and Toledo, while 13 own and operate electric light plants.

A Festive Affair.

Some weeks ago one George Smiley was discharged from his place on the Santa Fe railroad by Section Foreman Sweeney. He followed Sweeney about from place to place and at last saw his opportunity to wreak his vengeance by shooting him from behind at the railroad eating house in Winslow, Ariz. The murder, says a local exchange, was a peculiarly atrocious and gruesome crime, but the sheriff of Navajo county, who will hang Smiley at Holbrook next month, is making arrangements for a most cheerful event when he swings the murderer off. He is sending out invitations by wholesale, which read: "You are hereby cordially invited to attend the hanging of one George Smiley, murderer. His soul will be swung into eternity on December 8, 1899, at two o'clock p. m. sharp. Latest improved methods in the art of scientific strangulation will be employed and everything possible will be done to make the surroundings cheerful and the execution a success." Mr. Smiley himself may not appreciate this effort of the sheriff to invest his sudden taking off with the cheerfulness of a festivity, but Smiley's hanging bee will undoubtedly add to the gaiety of Arizona and perhaps increase its crop of murderers.

A party of excursionists visiting a large city on one of the Great Lakes during the summer went out one fine morning for a sail. There were several enthusiastic amateur photographers on board, says an exchange, and in their zeal for taking "snap-shots" of the shore scenery as they sailed along they did not notice that the wind was freshening and the lake becoming rough. At last, however, an unusually high wave rocked the boat, and one of the young men standing near the gunwale lost his balance and pitched headlong into the water. He was a good swimmer, but it was several minutes before the boat could be rounded to, and when he was finally reached with the aid of a line and dragged on board he was almost exhausted. "That was a narrow escape, Charley," said one of his friends, after the young man had partially recovered his breath, and was able to speak. "Yes!" he gasped. "Another lurch like that, and my camera would have gone overboard!"

A Peoria (Ill.) man while traveling through Missouri met a man, a native, named Bentley. He noticed that Mr. Bentley had a full beard, and that for some unaccountable reason or other his facial foliage was wrapped up, and looked like a parcel or, more properly, like a muff. He asked about it in a modest, polite sort of way, and the man with the whiskers smiled. He did more. He untied his beard and flung a wad of hair up against the side of an adjoining house. It was an eye-opener for the Peoria man, who found that the beard was ten feet nine inches long, and that there was another man living about seven miles away with a beard nine feet in length. Whether it is the air, or the garden truck, or the water that does it, the Peorian was unable to find out, but there are beards in Spencersburg, Mo., sufficiently long, in his judgment, to justify any enterprising tornado in going miles out of its way just to blow through them.

Everybody dreams more or less, but people who are born blind have only "hearing" dreams. In other words, says a scientific exchange, their mental eye sees nothing; they only hear sounds. This interesting point came up before a scientific society the other day, and it was found that of 200 blind persons who had been questioned on the subject those who had been born without sight and those who had become blind before their fifth year never saw things or faces in their dreams. On the other hand, of those whose sight was lost between the fifth and seventh year some did and some did not see in their dreams, while all those whose eyesight was destroyed after the seventh year had quite as vivid dream visions as seeing people. Blind persons, it may be observed, dream just as frequently as do normal people.

In the south, at least, the most favorable fields for the colored man are the farm and the small villages. It is there, says the Philadelphia Press, that he has his best chance for improvement and for accumulating property. In the large cities he too often adds to the idle class. This should be an indication to the colored man in what direction to turn his efforts if he desires to elevate his race. It is the opinion of trustworthy census officials that if the colored people maintain the same relative rate of increase for a century to come they have made in Virginia during the past six years they will, in proportion to numbers, equal the whites in property holdings. But the same authorities are sure that this result depends largely upon whether the race makes its home in the cities or in the country.

It will require 50,000 enumerators to take the census of the United States in June next, for it must be completed by the first week of July. That means that about 75,000,000 people must be recorded in 30 days, or at the rate of 2,500,000 a day.

Current reports tell of one prize fighter and three football players who are lying at the point of death by reason of injuries received in our great national sports. From this we can determine which is the more dangerous "sport."

Matrimony and Criminality.

F. Prinzing has contributed a statistical study of this subject to the Medical Journal. According to this study, property rights are more generally respected by the married than by the single. The married man does not commit the graver offenses against property, such as robbery and fraud, so much as the less dangerous crimes, such as receiving stolen goods, breaking the laws of trade and public health, and bankruptcy. Men who are married at an early age (from 18 to 25) offend against property more often than the unmarried of the same age and than married men who are older. This is probably explained by the pressure of family expenses. Offenses against morality, except, of course, bigamy, are far more common among unmarried men—a fact that was to be expected. Offenses against human life are more frequent among the unmarried, though the disproportion is not so great as in the matter of the rights of property. It is interesting to note that the criminality of widowers decreases with advancing years, although this is probably true of all men. Widowers, however, contribute a greater share of crime between the ages of 30 and 50 than either of the other classes. This may be an argument either for or against marriage, according to the point of view. Widowers are especially prone to murder, false accusation and false witness. They stand first in all classes of crime and their offenses against property are noteworthy. In extenuation of widowers it must be claimed that the loss of the wife leads to demoralization both in mind and in domestic affairs and removes an influence that is evidently salutary in the majority of men. According to these statistics the longer a man is married the more law-abiding he becomes. This may be accounted for not only by the benign influence of matrimony, but also by the fact that the burden of married life, incident to the larger birth-rate at that time and the financial straits of the parents, is greater in the early years than it is later. This is indicated by the fact that the rate of offenses against property falls off rapidly with advancing years among the married.

There was recently held in one of Galesburg's colored churches a funeral of an important citizen of the negro race, reports the Mail of that town. It was largely attended. The last sad rites were performed by the officiating clergyman with a full appreciation of the importance of the occasion. As he finished the funeral ceremony he addressed his audience: "Brethren and sisters, I wish to make an announcement to you now, for there are more of you gathered in this assemblage than I can ever reach at church. I wish to call your attention to the fact that the pastor's salary is now four months overdue, and as the winter is coming on I urge you to bear his needs in mind." Then, having availed himself of the golden opportunity, the colored preacher finished with this instruction: "The audience will all remain standing while the corpse passes out."

Edward Satchell, of Watseka, Ill., was left a baby at the Iroquois county poor farm 26 years ago, and in all these years, until a few days ago, had never seen or heard of any relative. The other day, as he was about departing for Oklahoma, where it was his intention to make his home, he received a letter from a cousin in Kankakee containing the unlooked-for and welcome tidings that his mother was living in Chicago. Mr. Satchell, says our informant, delayed his departure to Oklahoma to visit his mother, whom he may possibly take with him to the west.

The Chicago Tribune remarks: "Following the announcement of the creation of Belgian hare and skunk trusts in Indiana comes the report that Herman Euler, of Posey county, has succeeded in almost cornering the supply of Angora cats. During the last year he has raised and sold no less than 3,000 Angoras. For some he received as much as \$50 each, and in no case did he part with one of his treasures for less than \$25, the total amount approximating \$100,000."

A physician of Eastbourne, Me., recently made up a draught for a patient, putting in by mistake strychnine instead of chloroform, and when she complained that it made her sick, got angry and to prove that the medicine was all right swallowed half the contents of the bottle himself. He immediately recognized the symptoms of strychnine poisoning, used a stomach pump and other means to destroy the effects, but died soon after.

The Wichita Eagle says that Gen. Fred Funston looked out of the car window at a small town in western Kansas and saw a seething mass of humanity at the depot to do him honor. Turning to his wife, he said: "Two years ago I lectured to an audience of seven in this town."

Admiral Dewey wouldn't keep breakfast waiting until he finished licking the Spaniards at Manila; but you'll notice, chirps the funny genius of the Albany Argus, that the wedding breakfast waited until after he got married. That closed the engagement, of course.

An American firm has obtained the contract for paving a street in Bremen. This country is opening up new fields in all branches of industry.

CONFIDENCE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Result of the State Elections Shows Approval of the President's Policy.

Now that the result of the elections of 1899 is known the administration can go forward with the assurance that its policies have been emphatically approved by the people. The country has spoken and its verdict is that new national issues developed by circumstances have been faithfully and ably handled by President McKinley as far as they lay within his province, and he has scrupulously avoided going beyond that. He has been guided by the traditional spirit of Americanism and kept in the closest touch with the general sentiment and common sense of the country. His policy is that of the mass of the people and his constant study has been the good of the whole country. President McKinley has no vagaries. His opinion is made up cautiously. He is far removed from the class of brilliant egotists who think that conclusions carefully formed are too humdrum to be up to their political standard. Long experience in public life has taught him to view and hear all sides, and his temperament is that of a man well guarded from hasty emotion or impulse.

Since the election the president has remarked to some callers at the white house: "The more I see of the confidence reposed in my administration by the people of the country the more I feel the weight of the responsibility resting upon me." The sincerity of the president's words will be admitted by all who have intelligently observed his character. He is not affected by the vanities of high station, but feels always the seriousness of the duties imposed upon him, especially those that require the shaping of policies under new conditions. Far more than a share of this labor has fallen to his administration. The most perplexing question with which he was called upon to deal, that of the Philippines, was absolutely unknown in the canvass of 1896. A president with a greater pride of self-assertion, or with a less sensitive regard for the sober and substantial judgment of the people themselves, might easily have made a mistake in meeting the complications of diplomacy and an unexpected war on the far side of the Pacific. But the voice of the country is that McKinley in every instance has done what was right and best.

There are times when the nation advances with exceptional power and rapidity. The present administration is one of the periods. It was elected to preserve a sound currency and bring back industrial prosperity. This was quickly accomplished, but is only one item among the important achievements. A foreign war was pushed through with remarkable success. Another war, the unforeseen sequel to the first, has been vigorously prosecuted until the enemy no longer pretends to make a determined stand. The United States has expanded territorially in the greatest ocean of the world and which is nearer to us geographically than to any other great civilized power. President McKinley has met every crisis and every problem with calm balance, prudence, executive capacity and unquestioned success. The November elections are the ample proof that his labors are approved and appreciated. Demagogues will rail as usual and partisan detraction will continue, but the country stands squarely with McKinley, and will see that he works out the mission so well begun.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PRESS OPINIONS.

Col. Bryan said Kentucky was the pivotal state. The election figures from there must have given him a bad turn.—Chicago Tribune.

The sustained silence of Chairman Jones in respect to the recent election is quite as significant as anything which Col. Bryan can say.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The great victory was of the policy of expansion of the administration; the great defeat was of the humbug and reactionary spirit of "anti-imperialism."—N. Y. Sun.

The anti-expansion issue was tried under fair conditions in Iowa, and it was swept into the ash heap as if it had been struck by a prairie fire.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

It was in '92 that Bryan said "the gold standard fills our streets with men who are anxious to work, but find no opportunity." Time has put the leader of the 16 to 1 clan in a most ridiculous light.—Topeka Capital.

If it had been a presidential vote, the elections would have given McKinley 145 electoral votes to 108 for Mr. Bryan, and under some conditions Virginia would not be certain for democracy.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The only state in which the democrats made gains was Maryland, the only state in which the democrats refused to endorse the Chicago platform. Put that in your pipes; it will do to smoke until the election a year hence.—Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

What do the democrats think of the result? Will they dare go before the people in a presidential campaign upon the issues that have been turned against them in the state elections? Let it not be forgotten that the issue of expansion, upon which the republican party will make its strongest plea, is yet in its infancy.—Kansas City Journal.

The result of the November elections, in the light of the more complete returns, can be fairly claimed as an endorsement of the expansion policy of the administration. So far as the opposition made any national issue, they made it upon this question, and especially in Ohio, the home of the president, where the democratic candidate for governor placed himself squarely upon an "anti" platform, ignoring as far as possible the monetary question.—Minneapolis Tribune.

A BLOWN-UP BUGABOO.

The Hob-Goblin Policy of "Anti-Imperialism" Sufficed Out at the Polls.

It is generally admitted that the anti-expansion or anti-imperialist movement was generally condemned in the elections. Wherever hostility to the president's policy was made a special issue the president held his own compared with his remarkable vote in 1896 or his party vote in subsequent years. Some claim is made that the president was not sustained in Massachusetts because the republican plurality was not as large as it was last year. The democrats in 1898 nominated a more popular man for governor and the silver issue was ignored. The gold democrats declared for him, and anti-imperialism was made the chief issue, yet the democratic candidate received about 4,000 fewer votes than did the democratic candidate a year ago. The republican vote fell off more thousands because congressmen were not voted for. In Maryland, where the democrats won, anti-expansion was not hinted at by the democrats. In Ohio 100,000 men voted for Mayor Jones, who previous to the election had not said a word on the question of expansion.

It is claimed that Mr. Bryan and ex-Gov. Altgeld carried Nebraska on the anti-expansion issue and on general opposition to the president's policy. Such seems not to be the fact. Altgeld declared in his first speech that he was not opposed to expansion, but was opposed to an increase of the regular army and the alarming growth of militarism under the president. In Nebraska there are many voters who came to this country to escape military service. Many of them do not read English, so the literature setting forth the dangers of militarism and the speeches assailing the increase of the army and the use of the military power were a real terror to them. On the other hand the republicans of Nebraska did not have speakers nor the means to refute the fallacies of Mr. Bryan and his friends.

The expressions of the anti-imperialist press in the east, with one or two exceptions, are to the effect that the opposition to the president's policy did not make itself apparent in the elections. The New York World, one of the extreme and most inveterate organs of the anti-imperialists, confesses that "the elections mean a victory for imperialism in a majority of the states voting," adding that "there is neither honesty nor profit in denying this." The New York Post, the ablest and most strenuous opponent of the president's policy, expresses itself as follows:

"Although no federal officials were chosen yesterday, except in four congressional districts to fill the vacancies in the house of representatives, a national aspect was given to the campaign in so many states that the result may be accepted as a verdict of the country on the McKinley administration, and especially on its policy of expansion. The judgment of the people was so clearly expressed that no room is left for doubt as to the attitude of the nation." If the voters in the states which spoke by their ballots did not render a verdict in favor of the president's policy, as declared by the New York Evening Post, they have seriously refused to regard the bugaboo of imperialism.—Indianapolis Journal.

A VICTORY FOR LABOR.

The Workingmen of Ohio Vote for Employment and Prosperity.

The laboring men of Ohio carried the election in that state for protection and the gold standard. Ohio is one of the principal manufacturing states, and it was that industry that saved Ohio to the republicans, in spite of the large number of republicans who voted for "Golden Rule" Jones, who was merely a candidate in John R. McLean's interest, as Jones' interviews since the election fully prove. McLean had and has barrels of money, and he was willing to pour it out wherever he thought that it would serve his political ambition. His income is said to be about \$1,000 per year, largely from trusts, and his household and family expenses not less than \$100,000 annually. That is the sort of a man the democrats of Ohio selected as their standard bearer this year, and he was selected solely because the democratic leaders in that state thought he had sufficient money to buy the governorship! But they misjudged the industrious laboring men of the Buckeye state, all of whom now have the opportunity to work over time, in contrast to the majority of them being unable to find regular employment during the free silver and free-trade hard times. It is said that there is not now an idle mill in Ohio, and that nearly all of them are working over time, and that many of them are working two sets of men each day and night. President McKinley opened the mills, the opening of the mills opened the mints, and never before has there been such an unsupplied demand for laboring men in the factories of the United States. The laboring men of Ohio won the great victory in that state for labor and business, and they will make their victory still more overwhelming in 1900, for they are fully convinced that republican rule is absolutely necessary to maintain the labor and business of the people of the United States.—Iowa State Register.

The anti-imperialists have denied that they are in any way responsible for the continuance of the insurrection in the Philippines. They have pouched the charge, but what are they to say in view of Aguinaldo's latest proclamation? The insurgent leader announces that the American congress will meet in December and exhorts his men to so conduct themselves that the national legislators will consider them worthy of independence. This proclamation fairly proves that the insurgents have been buoyed up by the hope that the Aguinaldians in this country would prevail in congress. Without such hope they would have given up the fight long ago.—Troy Times.

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DRAMATIC CRITICISM.

"East Lynne" as Reviewed by a Wild and Woolly Topeka Reporter.

The reports from those who attended the production of "East Lynne" in all its gorgeous misconception the other night unite in pronouncing it a little the worst show that has ever cracked 14 square yards of plastering off the ceiling of the opera house in this city. Lady Isabel was about as bewitching as a sun-kissed maiden of Senegambia, and a man who would fall in love with her would fall into a coal pit through a two-inch guard rail. When she returned from the mountains of Germany as Miss Vane to play the nursery maid to her son she looked as though she had played hokey on a smallpox graveyard. The special scenery where she met Sir Francis Levison and made a post-mortem contract to run away with him looked like a cross between the malaria-smeared hills of Arkansas and a diseased verminiform appendix.

Mr. Carlyle had a voice which had to be raised with a derick in order for the people in the back part of the audience to hear it, and then when it was at its highest pitch the tackle would break or some one would knock the blocking from under it and it would fall like the price of steers during a democratic administration. Barbara Hare looked as though she had been left over from a opera sale and didn't care much whether her insurance ran out or not. Aunt Cornelia had a voice that sounded like a cross between an army mule with a ringworm and a cross-cut saw, and was built a good deal like an Oklahoma cyclone on stilts. The only good thing about the entire show that a good deal of it was left out and it could have been improved upon by taking a meat ax and cutting out the rest of it and turning the actors into the cornfields and kitchens where they belong.—Topeka Journal.

Its Glory Gone.

In one of the finest cities of our west there lives a certain man who has been prominent all his life in the work of building and managing theaters. He has been too busy at this to have much time for reading. When his pile was made he started for Europe and visited the various countries. Among other cities he took in Rome. It chanced that he drove out in the country and was shown the Coliseum. The guide told him it was a theater. The old man was surprised. When he came back he was asked about his trip; he mentioned Rome. Naturally he was asked if he had seen the Coliseum. He had. He didn't think much of it. To quote his own words: "It was a blamed good house once, but it's in ruins now."—Detroit Free Press.

Matter of Length.

"How long should mourning gowns be worn by a widow of 22?" was the question that came sobbing through the mails. Now it chanced to be the sporting editor's day off, and the religious editor, therefore, was attending to the Side Talks with Young "persons." "There is no hard and fast rule," wrote the religious editor, confidently, "but they ought to come down to the boot tops, at least." This incident illustrates the occasional awkwardness of a newspaper standing as a bulwark of morals to the exclusion of everything else.—Detroit Journal.

Suspicious.

Stranger—Do you know a man around here by the name of Brown?
Man in the Door—Er—tail man?
"Can't say; you see, I never met him. I am an attorney and a rich relative of his has died and left him a fortune."
"I'm Brown—walk right in. Do you know, I thought you were the new gas collector."—Ohio State Journal.

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